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Kapital- und Verwaltungsbeteiligung der Arbeiter in den Britischen Produktivgenossenschaften. Von DR. JOHANNES HUBER. Stuttgart: U. Kohlhammer, 1912. 8vo, pp. xvi+203. M. 5.50.

In the British co-operative societies the writer sees a step toward that eventual democratization of industry which he conceives to be the goal of industrial development. He traces their rise in England and devotes careful study to the organization and present standing of these societies in various branches of industry. A comparison is drawn between the Manchester and the Glasgow co-operative associations—the latter with co-partnership, the former without it, to show that when this feature is added increased success and saving in cost can be obtained. Though this form of enterprise has gained considerable ground in England it is as yet of very infrequent occurrence on the continent. However, the writer believes that this will not continue to be the case. The changed attitude of the socialist party in Germany, which has now come out in favor of co-partnership, the interest of economists and men of affairs, and the aid of the French government are all favorable to their development. When once they have been introduced they will grow because of the inherent advantages that they contain. Their educative effect on the worker and his interest in the business will exclude the possibility of further conflict between labor and capital.

Criminal Statistics in the United States. By LOUIS N. ROBINSON. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. viii+104. \$1.00 net.

This book, one of the Hart Schaffner and Marx prize essays, is concerned with the organization and compilation of federal and state criminal statistics. The author reviews in detail the methods and machinery of the federal and of several state governments, finding that, in almost all cases, defective methods and inadequate machinery result in turning out statistics that "tell little or nothing."

With a view to improving the methods, the author offers suggestions as to the character of the data which should be secured, and of the machinery of collection and compilation he would have reorganized with a view to inaugurating the plan which has for some years been successfully employed in the collection of mortality statistics.

The book is well written and shows thorough and painstaking investigation. The improvements it advocates are both practicable and reasonable. It should prove really useful.

Peru of the Twentieth Century. By PERCY F. MARTIN. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. xx+348.

The author has gathered together much valuable material regarding Peru of today; but the fashion in which it is presented makes it difficult reading.

However, if one can overlook wearying detail and awkward sentences, he will find the book useful as a source of information regarding the industrial situation, natural resources, possibilities of development, character of the people and of the government, and opportunities for investment and for trade in the country. Evidently the writer has gone carefully over his ground and is attempting to give the most accurate information. His thoroughly British point of view, however, makes him rather partial at times. Some of his economic theory also is interesting, as when he expresses his relief at not being oppressed by "pernicious monopoly" in telephone service (p. 57). But his chief difficulty is with the involved sentences which sometimes make his meaning very difficult to distinguish. One regrets that the limitations of the writer should have obstructed with such difficulties an account of much real interest.

The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea. Translated and Annotated by WILFRED H. SCHOFF. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. 323. \$2.00.

The text of this volume, which occupies less than thirty pages, is the memoir of a Greek merchant of the first century. In this small compass he has given a detailed account of the trade-routes of the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, together with a full list of the imports and exports of their markets.

The more valuable portion of the book, however, consists of the exhaustive notes by the translator. They deal with explanations of the various terms and the history of the peoples mentioned in the text. Without these notes an understanding of the text would be well-nigh impossible. A map at the end of the book is also of great service for locating the numerous trading ports referred to.

The translator of the *Periplus* may easily be said to have made a contribution to the history of commerce, for this, one of the earliest and most interesting guide-books of ocean trade-routes, throws much light upon many of the peoples of whom so little is known and concerning whom much might still be learned.

Saleswomen in Mercantile Stores. By ELIZABETH BEARDSLEY BUTLER. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1912. 12mo, pp. xv+217. \$1.00.

This report, published by the Russell Sage Foundation, is the result of a careful investigation of working conditions of the thirty-four most important mercantile houses of Baltimore. It gives, first, a thorough report of physical conditions of work, of wages, etc., and then deals with the special phases of the situation as it exists in Baltimore, considering the class of people who are employed, reasons for their being in the work, and general causes of present conditions and wages. The general attitude of the community toward women's